

## The Washington Times

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FRANK A. MUNSEY.

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MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1907.

### Honesty and "Policy."

President Hadley, of Yale, protests against the old saw that "honesty is the best policy," telling his clever young men that the honesty which is based on policy is not honesty at all. Of course, he is right.

But human nature is a mighty curious institution, and society as an aggregate has long ago discovered that the individual must be tested by the standards set up by the whole body. Laws are passed to force people to be honest who otherwise would not; and it is useless to proclaim that "you can't make anybody honest by law." You can prevent him from being actively, aggressively dishonest, which serves the purpose of protecting society, even if it does not develop an ideal moral character. And after awhile honesty may become a habit of mind, as the laws tend to make it a habit of practice.

### A Word for the "Poor."

At first reading, the remarks of a certain Rev. George W. Bicknell to the Cambridge school board, at a meeting held last week, were startling enough. "It is a notorious fact," he said, "that our high schools in Cambridge are for the rich and prosperous and the poor have no chance. We have teachers on our force who will prophesy six and eight months ahead that a pupil is not going to keep up with the class. They have no business to do it. The city of Cambridge should give the poor pupil a chance to finish the course in the high schools, if it takes ten years."

More reading discloses that the clergyman by "poor" pupils meant the intellectually poor, the mentally unprosperous. That, of course, relieved the city of Cambridge of the stigma of discriminating against poverty of the material sort. Yet is not the discrimination he means almost as much to be deplored?

Why should not the dull scholars, who certainly have as much right to all the education they can absorb, as the brilliant, be put back into lower classes instead of dismissed from the high school altogether? Is it not a better service to the state to bring a naturally slow-minded boy or girl through to victory at last than to turn out a half dozen graduates who have had no struggle to get on?

### A Reform—But Not for Us.

Justice as a means of making men better rather than hammering them into the rut of crime is finely illustrated by one of the articles in yesterday's magazine section of this paper. It is there recounted how a police court magistrate in St. Louis, William Jefferson Pollard, has received congratulatory addresses from the parliament party of the Swedish legislature and an impressive group of English commoners. The occasion was nothing more than a successful method of reforming men brought into this man's court as drunkards.

As with Judge Lindsay's juvenile reform work in Denver, Judge Pollard has no elaborate system. Reliance is placed mainly upon the personal sympathy of the magistrate, and watchfulness over the accused after being released. Briefly, the court frees the prisoner on condition that he keep sober, and in order to help him avoid temptation, the court receives his pledge that for the period of probation he will not touch alcoholic stimulants in any form.

Does it work? Splendidly. For two reasons—first, because the court does not try it upon dipomanics; second, because a close watch is kept upon the men who are released. And noting its success, the State of Vermont has written the practice into its law and various cities of this country, England, Ireland, Scotland, and Sweden have adopted it. The report is everywhere the same—that such discretion on the part of the court saves 95 per cent of the prisoners for whom it is exercised.

In the light of this experience elsewhere it would seem that the District of Columbia might give the system a trial. Wouldn't it? But we of the United States Capital cannot. For we have no means of

keeping watch over such unfortunate if they were to be released, and our laws do not even clearly permit the trial judges to suspend sentence.

### Victimizing the Victims.

Any performance more strongly suggestive at once of deep-seated optimism and of utter lack of moral fiber, than this robbery of a Pullman sleeper's occupants would be hard to imagine. It appears that a Pullman on a Pennsylvania train has been ransacked thoroughly, and everything worth while that was left to the passengers lugged off.

This indicates prodigious optimism on the part of the thief, because none other than an optimist would dare assume that a man who had been once held up by the Pullman Company in its corporate capacity, and afterward by the porter in his individual capacity, could possibly have anything left on his person worth taking. That the thief still had faith the mine was worth working indicates his firm conviction that the prosperity wave is flowing stronger and fuller than ever before. A man with such faith ought to be able to remove mountains with the same ease that he appears to have carried off watches, jewelry, and the contents of suit cases.

But while cheery optimism is suggested when the matter is viewed in this phase, we cannot too strongly condemn the profundity of malevolence which alone could inspire the robbery of the already twice-robbed. "From him that hath not shall be taken even that which he hath" would seem to have been written with this shameless case in mind. Surely none other than a moral idiot could be so degenerate, so lost to all sentiment of humanity, as to rob the man who had just paid tribute to the sleeping car corporation, and then to the porter. We cannot believe that there is anybody extant so innately vicious as this, and until more direct and unquestionable evidence is at hand shall firmly decline to believe that there is any criminal capable of such a thing. Some horrid mistake must have been made.

### "Settled" Again.

America receives with a joy not unminged with hilarity the news that the long standing dispute between the United States and Turkey with regard to discriminations practiced against American missionary schools in that eastern empire has been settled. We say settled, because the dispatches from Constantinople say so. That is, it is rather obscurely remarked that the porte has addressed a communication to the American embassy in that city giving satisfaction in the case of the last outstanding question between the embassy and the porte, thus removing the final obstacle in the way of America's admission to the 3 per cent customs increase, which adhesion will now follow in a day or two. As this last outstanding question is taken to be the dispute mentioned above, everything appears lovely and the goose hangs high in Turkey.

Our people may be permitted to ask humbly but earnestly what guarantee the American embassy has that the Sultan will carry out his word in regard to the American schools in his dominion. He has evaded, backed and filled, lied, and otherwise made monkeys of our diplomats in the matter for the last five years, and we are not disposed to accept his guarantee of good behavior now. Having obtained the indorsement of this government in the matter of the customs increase, he will to all intents and purposes do nothing to carry out his part of the bargain. The country may confidently expect to find this missionary school question still being "settled" in 1917.

### Citizenship by Cabin.

A pretty row is on between a Mr. Edward Hotchkiss, of Oberlin, Ohio, and Dr. Doty, the health officer of the port of New York. It is interesting because the thing Mr. Hotchkiss objects to might happen to any American citizen whom duty or pleasure chanced to call out of the country temporarily.

As the story goes, Mr. Hotchkiss arrived in quarantine, New York harbor, last Wednesday morning aboard the Ward liner Havana, from Havana. He owns a plantation near Santiago and has been there looking it over. He came second cabin because there was only second cabin berths left when he boarded the ship, and he did not want to wait for the next one.

The rule of the port of New York is that first cabin passengers from Havana are supposed to be more responsible than second cabin and steerage passengers, and may come up to the pier provided they report there at the end of five days from the time of their departure from Havana and let a doctor of the health department examine them. Meanwhile, their baggage is held at the pier to secure their coming back.

When the Ohio man was ordered

to go to the detention pen at Hoffman Island for a stay of two days, he flatly refused. He said he was a second cabin passenger because he couldn't be a first. He was willing to have his temperature taken, but declared that discrimination was being shown, and that because he had come in the second cabin was no reason why he should not, as an American citizen, be treated in precisely the same way as persons who arrived in the first cabin, some of whom were not American citizens. He defied anyone to remove him from the ship by force, and nobody attempted it. The last we heard of him he was still a boarder on the Havana.

On the whole, it seems arbitrary and not altogether sensible to discriminate by way of the cabin and not of the personal equation. Dr. Doty has said that first cabin passengers whose references and standing were satisfactory, and who were responsible persons, were allowed to go ashore when the ships docked. Then why not a second cabin man who fulfilled the requirements? Certainly Mr. Hotchkiss was a responsible person and his "standing" might easily have been proven "satisfactory." His point that first cabin passengers not American citizens at all were passed without question is well taken.

The historians have located and identified the one mysterious person whose name has traditionally appeared in the list of signers of the Declaration of Independence. It is good to know that one more seal has thus been placed upon the guarantee of our liberties; but it would be more immediately effective if they would hunt up and suppress a large number of people who have been passing on ripping the Constitution to pieces.

A lot of excitement was caused in a Delaware town because a dead man talked. Gracious, don't they know about the cases of scores of retired United States Senators?

The Duke of Manchester denies that he is going into American railroad management, and says railroading isn't very attractive on this side at present. It is probably quite as attractive, however, as it would be if it had a bunch of such experts as his grace engaged in the management.

Mr. Twain might also have added to his explanation that when he had his hat on his head he was insured against any danger of talking through it.

Glenn Echo will not long be able to retain its exclusive rights in the matter of Marshall Collins. Before long, at this rate, he will be offered the contract to suppress the revolution in Russia, or to restore order in France.

The New Haven road, having telegraphed the Boston and Maine, seems to have formed the habit, which explains its latest exploit in this line.

General Funston says he said it, and he has a tone which indicates that he would like to see the color of the man's hair who doesn't like it.

## Banquet Kiss Puts Him Out of Y. M. C. A.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 24.—As an echo of the academy following the "business men's smoker" some weeks ago, at which a prominent citizen made merry by kissing a pretty sourette, Van Buren Giffen, head of a big hardware firm, and one of the merry-makers at the banquet, resigned from the board of directors of the Y. M. C. A. at a private meeting.

Officials refuse to admit that the "smoker" episode had anything to do with the resignation. The pastor of Giffen's church defended his part in the kissing episode as a mere overflow of animal spirits.

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### MILLIONAIRES JOIN HUNT FOR TUXEDO PARK BURGLAR

NEW YORK, June 24.—Exclusive Tuxedo Park was so upset by its first burglary, at the house of William B. Dinsmore, Jr., that many of the wealthy residents of the place, including Pierre Lorillard, Jr., scoured the surrounding country in their automobiles, and the entire Tuxedo Park fire department was called out to search the near-by woods.

Whoever did the job walked through an open door in the basement of Mr. Dinsmore's house, scooped up all the silverware in sight in the dining room, and took five silver cups won by Mr. Dinsmore at racquet and tennis tournaments, and two valuable violins from the library.

BRIDE'S PUZZLING DEATH PUTS END TO HONEYMOON

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—Death put a sudden end to the honeymoon of Mrs. Mary Eichenlaub, a young Frankford bride, under circumstances that are puzzling and mysterious. The end came just after she had taken a dose of castor oil at the home of her husband, George Eichenlaub, 431 Tacony street, and everything seemed to indicate that she had been poisoned by some deadly drug.

## Owl and Rat in Battle Lasting Nearly All Day

### "Hooter" Attracted Rodent, But Soon Found He Had "Bitten Off As Much As He Could Chew."

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 24.—Coyne Bros' saloon, on North Limestone street, this city, was the scene yesterday of the most novel battle ever waged here. The combatants were a big owl and a rat. The rat is said to be the largest one ever caught here. The owl, which has been in the possession of the saloon people for some time, occupies a cage, and never has his domain been intruded upon yesterday, when the big rat coolly stroled in. This rat had been caught in a cage, and was liberated at the door of the owl's cage before he saw what the occupant was. As soon as the owl discovered that his little kingdom had been invaded, and that, too, by his hereditary enemy, trouble began. The fight continued nearly all day.

Soon after the fight began it was seen by the big crowd that gathered to see

the fight, that the rodent was not afraid of the "hooter," and that the owl would get run for his money. Although owls live on mice principally, this owl found in a short time that he had "bitten off just about as much as he could chew." The owl would fly at the rat, which would be looking out for the coming and scamper away out of reach of the claws, but would then turn and run in, handing the owl a good, hard bite. Once or twice the owl tried to get away from the clutches of the rat, but the little beast held on and two or three times it looked as if the owl would have to surrender. Finally, however, after fighting from early in the day until the middle of the afternoon, with an occasional resting spell, the owl caught the rat napping, and it was all over.

Several bats were laid on the combatants, with the owl an odds-on favorite. Some money was wagered on the rat, however, particularly after it had made two or three vicious attacks upon his owls.

## Love's Inmost Secrets Analyzed by Science, Clark's President Says

### Stanley Hall Describes What Makes Men and Women and Boys and Girls Attractive or Repellent to Each Other.

BOSTON, June 24.—Reiterating his declaration that college women are less prone to enter wedlock than girls of less education, Dr. G. Stanley Hall, president of Clark University, Worcester, told some of the scientific secrets of the mystic power that sways the world today as in ages past.

Some years ago Dr. Hall wrote "Adolescence: Its Psychology," a book which won him fame. This treats of love from a scientific standpoint.

"Eyes, hair, and teeth are the three first physical attributes which win affection," declares Dr. Hall, "while woman cherishes the broad shoulders of her 'Spartan knight,' and condones his failings for this one characteristic. Girls and boys of the high school show a strong tendency to become fascinated by means of the study of love, a former book on this subject by me points out all of which produce love sighs."

While he does not court a controversy over his statement regarding the celibacy of a college woman, Dr. Hall added:

**Educated Women Scorn Marriage.**  
"Some years ago Dr. Smith, of Smith College, and myself took a census of four girls' colleges and a similar number of others, which, according to statistics, proved conclusively that the educated woman scorned marriage."

"The four girls' colleges I mentioned by means of the work of the class secretaries covering ten years showed that but 50 per cent of the college women entered matrimony. These colleges were Wellesley, Smith, Vassar, and Bryn Mawr."

"Of the various characteristics in men and women or girls and boys which bring about the state of love, a former book on this subject by me points out the most prominent features."

**No Self-Consciousness.**  
"As to the typical development of sentiment or love in the individual, we still know too little. An infantile form of it is often seen between boys and girls under the age of eight years. It is then transparent, with no self-consciousness, and appears in fondness for each other's company, taking the shape of gifts and often embraces and kisses."

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## SEEK BY BURNED WILL TO RECOVER FORTUNE FROM STEPGRANDMOTHER

"Lord" Duncombe's Young Widow, Later the Wife of Circus Strong Man, Sued by Grandchildren of Millionaire.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Clarence S. McClellan, president of the First National Bank of Mt. Vernon and a wealthy financier of that city, is named as one of the defendants in a suit to recover \$300,000.

This action, which is brought by John S. Williams through his counsel, John Brooks Leavitt, of 39 Broad street, in the supreme court of Westchester county, promises to add one more sensational chapter to the voluminous litigation that has followed the death, in 1893, of Alfred Hall Duncombe, a wealthy retired manufacturer, who made a fortune many years ago in the manufacture of brushes in Pearl street, and who was known among his Mt. Vernon neighbors as "Lord" Duncombe.

### "Lord" Duncombe's Second Marriage.

By his first wife Mr. Duncombe had only one child, a daughter, Adeline, who became the wife of John S. Williams. They had two sons, Duncombe Drage Williams and Simon E. Williams, and a daughter, Beatrice Robinson. When "Lord" Duncombe was more than seventy years old he married his second wife, a woman many years his junior, of a somewhat uncertain past, spent partly in Texas and partly in Chicago. She it is who has since become a famous character in Mt. Vernon as Naomi Duncombe and later as Naomi Duncombe Ring. It was not her first matrimonial venture, either, and when she became the wife of the wealthy manufacturer, in 1875, she had a daughter, Eunice, who became the wife of a brother of Clarence S. McClellan.

### Fortune to Second Wife.

"Lord" Duncombe's second marriage was not popular with his daughter, Adeline Williams, nor with her children, as they had long regarded themselves as the natural heirs to his fortune of \$1,000,000 or more. In their place in the old stone homestead, where Naomi Duncombe now reigns supreme, were installed the second wife and her daughter, Eunice.

When "Lord" Duncombe finally died, in 1893, and left nearly ninety per cent of his fortune to his second wife, it was found that, with the exception of a few small bequests, his entire fortune had gone to his second wife, Naomi Duncombe, who had practically all of his most valuable real estate, including large blocks in this city, as well as in

## PEACEMAKER KNIFE BY ITALIAN FIGHTER

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—Acting as peacemaker, Harold Haagenen, a Scandinavian ironworker, was stabbed in the back, just below the heart, by an Italian, in Camden, last night.

Haagenen and Charles Nelson were walking along Mickle street when they encountered a number of Italians who were quarreling. Haagenen went among them in an effort to quell the disturbance, when an Italian sank a 5-inch knife blade into the man's back.

## DROWNED IN RESERVOIR, BODY IS UNIDENTIFIED

NEW YORK, June 24.—The body of an unidentified man was found floating in the East Park Reservoir by John Kraft, a watchman in the water department. Nothing was found in the man's clothes by which he could be identified. The body was badly decomposed and had evidently been in the water for some time.

The man is about forty years of age, five feet six inches in height, and weighed about 160 pounds. He is of dark complexion, has long black hair, and smooth face.

### GAY CROWD ONLY SMILES AT ASSAILED GIRL'S CRIES

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—While gathering flowers in Forest Park Marcella Singer, eleven years old, of 407 Clayton avenue, was carried into a remote part of the inclosure by a well-dressed young man, chloroformed, and assaulted.

The assailant carried the girl screaming and shrieking through a crowd of pleasure seekers, who only smiled, as they thought her a refractory child being corrected by its father.

### ATTACKS ROBBER IN DREAM, WAKES ACCUSED OF MURDER

GOODLAND, Kan., June 24.—John Bello, the Italian barber who killed a man and wounded two women passengers on a Rock Island train east of here Saturday, has told through an interpreter the story of the shooting. Bello asserts that he committed the murder in his sleep, and that it was a dream. He dreamed he was fighting a robber and was awakened by the report of the revolver in his hand.

There was a suggestion that he be left at Santa Maria, but Mr. Turner stood by the dog and insisted that he might have a little master awaiting his return to New York.

So as the pet of the ship, from the captain to the cabin boy, Eltel, so named because of the lack of knowledge of his real cognomen, came back on the liner in as grand style as that in which he traveled outward.

When the liner tied up here the purser craned his neck over the side of the ship looking for a man who had lost a dog. No one appeared.

According to the customs rules a dog who is not a thoroughbred cannot be brought into this country from a foreign port without payment of duty. Although the purser knows that Eltel stowed away at New York, he is not at all assured that he can convince the customs officers.

### POLICEMAN KILLS NEGRO IN BREAKING UP FIGHT

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 24.—In a fight between Policeman John Ballard and negroes at Winchester, Clark county, the officer shot and instantly killed a negro named Bob Mack and Ben Morris. Ballard was trying to stop a general fight in which more than 100 negroes took part, and the negroes attacked him. Mack was shot three times in the breast.

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Mt. Vernon, had been deeded to her during his lifetime. Under the New York law, as it then stood, such conveyances could not be made directly from husband to wife.

### Land Conveyed Indirectly.

In five separate deeds, therefore, the several properties had been conveyed first by Mr. Duncombe to his wife's daughter, Eunice E. McClellan, and then by deeds executed simultaneously had been conveyed back by Eunice to her mother, Naomi Duncombe. These deeds Clarence S. McClellan, president of the First National Bank of Mt. Vernon, admitted two weeks ago.

Certain of the lawyers who have been busy for years advocating the claims of the Williams heirs, said that "Lord" Duncombe signed these conveyances only to appease the urgent demands of his wife; that he subsequently put them away, not intending to have them recorded, but that in some way they were subsequently recorded, and his daughter Adeline and her family were thus stripped of their share in his estate.

Not long after the death of Mr. Duncombe, Patrick J. Ring, who had had a somewhat checkered past, in the course of which he had been a professional wrestler and strong man in a traveling show, came conspicuously to the front as the closest friend and the business manager of Mrs. Duncombe's affairs. Under his auspices she built an opera house in Mt. Vernon which he managed. She finally married Ring.

### Second Husband Also Named.

In the suit just begun by Williams Ring is named as a co-defendant with Clarence S